

was clad in deepest black, with tunic falling to the floor and a mantle of sufficient length to cover his whole person. His sombre garments, with his long, white hair and beard, were well set off by the small, fair boy who acted as his guide, clad in a simple white tunic.

The priest warns Creon of his wrongdoing, but Creon is only angered, until at length the priest's wrath can be restrained no longer. He raises his form to its full height, his black staff nervously thumps upon the floor in his efforts to steady himself; his voice trembles with emotion, and he lifts his long, thin arm as he proclaims:—

"Know, then, and know it well."

Mr. Hays as Creon was strong throughout, but his best acting was in the final scene. This, the most difficult part, was performed remarkably well for so young a man.

The play being given by classes in which young women perform equal work with their brothers, it seemed no more than fair that they should have a share in the acting; and, as the English drama has made that change since the time of Shakespeare, no hesitation was felt in taking such a liberty with the Greek classic.

The entire rendition was pronounced a success. Men who had come out of idle curiosity, not expecting to be entertained, have since said that hereafter, to secure an audience in Springfield, it will



B. FRANK WEST AS TIRESIAS.

only be necessary to announce that a Greek play is to be presented.

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DEC-13-1898

Historical Sketch of the Albany Medical College.

BY J. M. MOSHER, M.D., INSTRUCTOR IN NEUROLOGY.

IN an after-dinner speech, delivered in 1867, the late Dr. Alden March traced the origin of the Albany Medical College to the time when, a student in Boston, he formed the nucleus of a museum and was preparing himself to teach. He described the difficulties under which he labored, the dangers attending the procuring of materials for dissection, the lack of facilities for practical study of anatomy—and told of the preparation of his first anatomical specimens, the separated bones of the head and face now in the museum of the

college. All biographies of Dr. March show that these reminiscences were not merely a picturesque adaptation of events to results. In his time the conditions of medical education were such that every physician might look forward to the instruction of apprentices as an important part of his professional duty, and Dr. March's early anticipation of this demand was only one of the tokens of the intellectual power which was to place him among the leaders of medical science. The reasons which led to the foundation

of the college, and which have since maintained its prosperity, clustered around two facts: The need of instruction in medicine and the personality of the founder of the college.

Dr. March was born in Sutton, Worcester county, Mass., in 1795. His early life was passed on a farm, and the rudiments of his education were acquired in public schools, in which, for a short time, he was a teacher. He studied medicine with an elder brother, who was surgeon in the United States army, and attended medical lectures in Boston and Providence, receiving from Brown University the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He came to Albany, then a city of 15,000 inhabitants, in 1820, probably influenced by the tide of immigration toward Central and Western New York. In the following year, in the attic of an old building, he delivered a course of lectures on anatomy, with dissections. The prejudice against mutilation of the human body rendered unsafe any attempt to procure anatomical material in Albany, and he was obliged to make an overland journey to Boston with a two-horse wagon for the necessary supply, traveling at great expense and personal risk. There were no railroads or telegraphs and the journey to Boston at that time was a greater undertaking than would be a trip across the continent at the present day. His first class numbered fourteen, most of whom were young physicians. In 1822 he published an "Essay Upon Establishing a Medical School and Hospital in This City." In 1823 he prepared an "Essay on the Best Method to Be Pursued in the Study of Medical Science." In 1830 he published an "Essay or Lecture on the Expediency of Establishing a Medical College and Hospital in This City." The project was bitterly opposed, and his medical colleagues, regarding him as an adventurer, refused either to encourage or to recognize him. During the decade, however, he made many firm friends, and was ably seconded by his pupil, afterward his brother-in-law, Dr. James H. Armsby.

Dr. Armsby entered upon his medical career at the age of twenty, in the office of Dr. March. He graduated in 1833 from the Vermont Academy of Medicine, and entered practice with Dr. March.

The earliest effort to legalize dissection was made through him. He delivered a

popular course of lectures illustrated by dissections and attended by leading citizens of Albany and members of the Legislature in behalf of the proposed medical college; and he secured, by personal effort, subscriptions to the amount of \$10,000. The State Legislature was petitioned for an act of incorporation, but so fierce was the opposition, reinforced by the combined strength of the medical schools of the State, that this was not granted until 1839.

In the interval Dr. March and Dr. Armsby continued their private school, and on January 3, 1839, the first course of lectures in the Albany Medical College was commenced. The class consisted of fifty-five students, and the faculty was constituted as follows:

Dr. Alden March, Professor of Surgery.

Dr. James H. Armsby, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

Amos Dean, Esq., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

Dr. Ebenezer Emmons, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Dr. Henry Greene, Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

Dr. David M. McLachlan, Professor of Materia Medica.

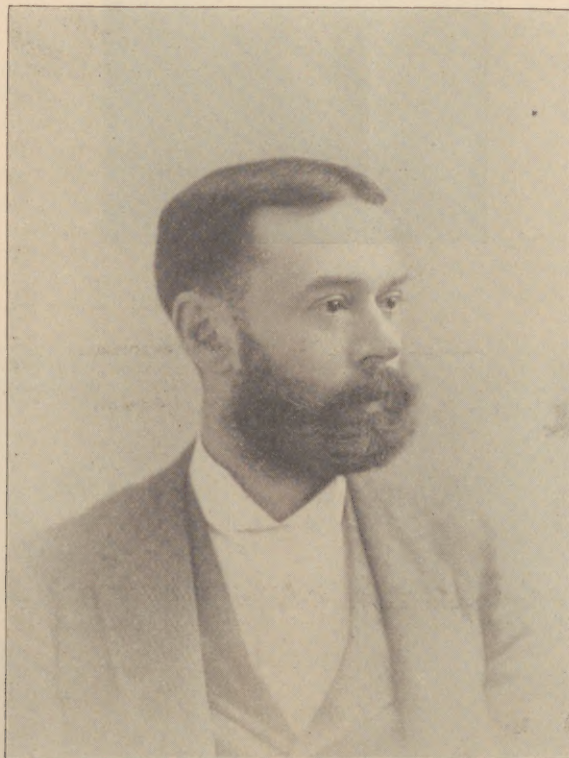
Dr. David Meredith Reese, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

The act of incorporation was passed by the Legislature on the 16th of February of the same year, and conferred power upon the Trustees of the College "to grant and confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine. * * * But no person shall receive a diploma conferring such degree unless he shall be of the age of twenty-one years, and shall have pursued the study of Medical Science for at least three years after the age of sixteen with some physician and surgeon duly authorized by law to practice his profession; and shall also, after that age, have attended two complete courses of all the lectures delivered in some incorporated medical college, the last of which shall have been delivered by the professors of said college."

The requirements of this act of incorporation regulating the qualifications for practice were in conformity with preceding laws, of which the basis was an act passed in 1806, authorizing the legally qualified physicians and surgeons of each county to form themselves into a society, having among its prerogatives the power to examine and license all applicants for

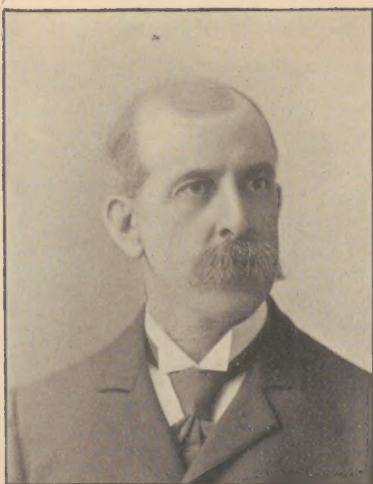


ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

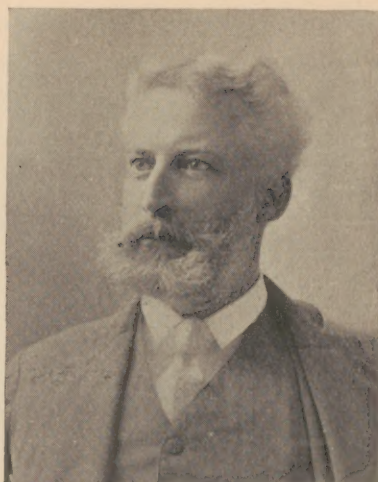


Willis G. Tucker, M.D., Ph.D.,

Registrar; Professor of Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry and Toxicology.



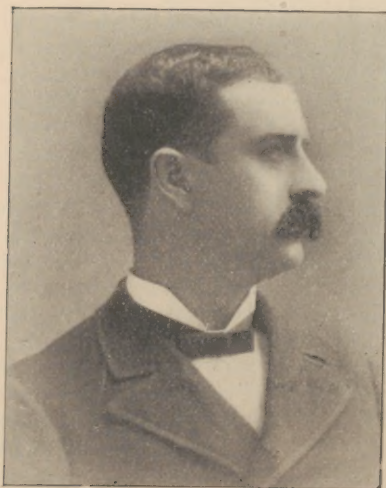
Samuel R. Morrow, M.D.,
Professor of Anatomy and Orthopaedic Surgery.



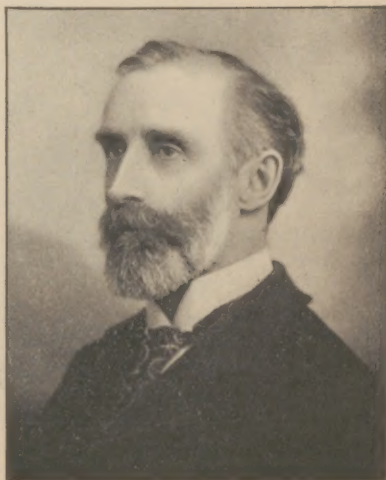
Lewis Balch, M.D., Ph.D.,
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.



Samuel B. Ward, M.D., Ph.D.,
Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.



William Hailes, M.D.,
Anthony Professor of Pathological Anatomy.



Cyril S. Merrill, M.D.,
Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology.

admission into the profession in their respective counties; also to form by delegates, a central State society with similar powers, and forbidding any one to enter upon the practice of medicine and collect pay for his services without first procuring either a license from a county or State society, or a diploma from some regularly organized medical college.

Medical colleges were thus a refinement, and not a necessity, of medical education. In the progress of events they superseded the system of apprenticeship, just as the latter followed the assignment of the post of physician in the primitive community to him best qualified to fill it.

At the close of the Revolutionary War the fertile regions of Central and Western New York offered tempting inducements to settlers. Immigrants coming from all directions, but especially from the east and by way of the Hudson, passed through Albany, and by nature's highway, the old Indian trail in the Mohawk valley, sought this beautiful country. Though the perils of Indian warfare were of the past, these pioneers encountered the hardships and trials of a wild and unbroken region. The Hudson was available for large boats as far as Albany. Beyond Albany the Mohawk afforded passage for light draft or flat-bottomed boats, which were partially propelled by sails when favoring winds permitted, but were generally poled along, often not faster than ten miles a day. By the aid of small tributary streams, by the lakes of Central New York, or by overland journeys, more remote regions were reached. Before the opening of the Erie canal and the construction of the post roads, difficulties of intercommunication were so great that these settlements were practically isolated. Under these conditions was developed the rugged and resourceful pioneer physician of the "old school," whom Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes memorializes as one who "would look at the tongue, feel the pulse, and shake from his vials a horrible mound of ipecac or a revolting mass of rhubarb—good, stirring remedies that meant business, but left a flavor behind them that embitters the recollections of childhood."

Picking his way, on horseback, over some narrow path or half-hidden trail, the pioneer physician made a picture not easily forgotten. His equipment consisted of a pair of saddlebags, containing

drugs, probably compounded in his office from indigenous plants, and such instruments as his ingenuity or his purse commanded, which, in emergency, he was prepared to supplement by any contrivance within the compass of his manual dexterity. Thus many a mother's hair-pin extracted an obstinate bean from the child's nostril, and many a fence paling preserved the alignment of a fractured limb. He was expected to answer, and did answer, any call by night or day, in heat or cold, storm or shine. His duty was

"To ride, regardless of all weather,
Through frost and snow and hail together;
Sometimes to walk when dark as pitch,
And get a tumble in the ditch;
Here lies a man with broken limb,
A lady there with nervous whim,
Who, at the acme of her fever,
Calls him a savage if he leave her.
And oft at two points diametric
Called to a business quite obstetric;
For days and nights in some lone cottage
Condemned to live on crusts and pottage."

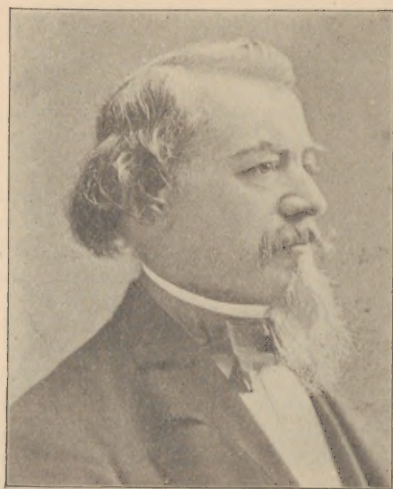
Sometimes the settler was an educated physician, who, with his family, pushed into the new country, cut his way through the underbrush, felled and burned the small timber, girdled the large trees and made a clearing upon which to build a log cabin. In other primitive communities, the physician was he who had gained some knowledge or experience in the medical art. One of these was suspected to have been a gardener in Scotland, and in this capacity to have served a Scotch doctor. "He spent his leisure in reading his master's books on medicine, and often was called to aid him in the treatment of patients. * * * In this way he had to hold many heads from which stubborn teeth were extracted, and perhaps many a leg or arm which had to be taken off by the rough processes which prevailed at that time. But with all his rude tutelage, he had in him the making of a good, conservative physician, and was more to be trusted than many who may have had a greater amount of technical learning, but much less common sense."*

A third class consisted of those who, growing to manhood in these surroundings, chose medicine as a profession, and obtained their education as best they could. They were generally apprenticed

* David Murray, I.L.D. Historical address delivered at the semi-centennial anniversary of the Albany Medical College, March 21, 1889.



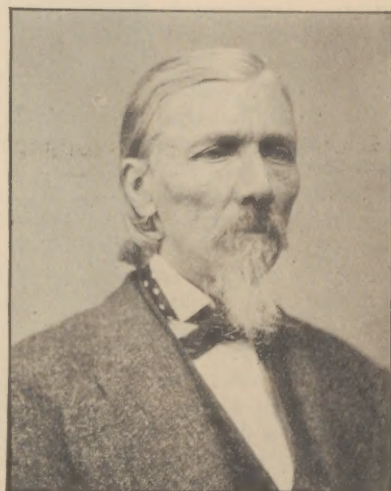
Israel I. Buckbee, M.D., '41.



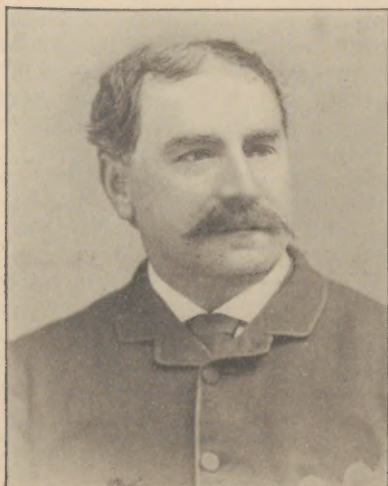
A. S. Hudson, M.D., '46.



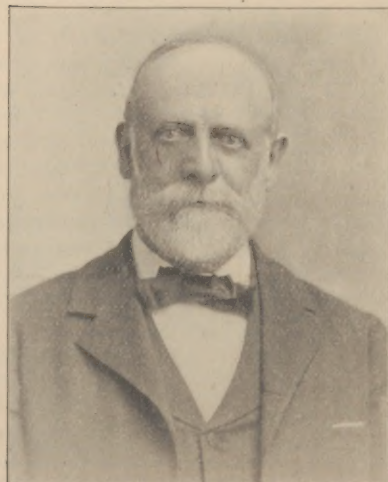
R. V. K. Montfort, M.D., '56.



Christopher Kiersted, M.D.



Benjamin F. Vosburgh, M.D., '58.



John J. Van Rensselaer, M.D., '59.

to older physicians, and in return for opportunities to assist in operations and in attendance upon patients, served the preceptor as office-boy, clerk, compounder of drugs, or even hostler and gardener. Fortunate was he who could spend a term in Boston, under Warren; in New York, under Valentine Mott, or in Philadelphia, in the wards of the Pennsylvania Hospital, with Physick or Benjamin Rush. It is related of one physician that he twice walked from the village of Canandaigua to Philadelphia to attend the medical college.

Such were the conditions which led to the multitude of private courses in anat-

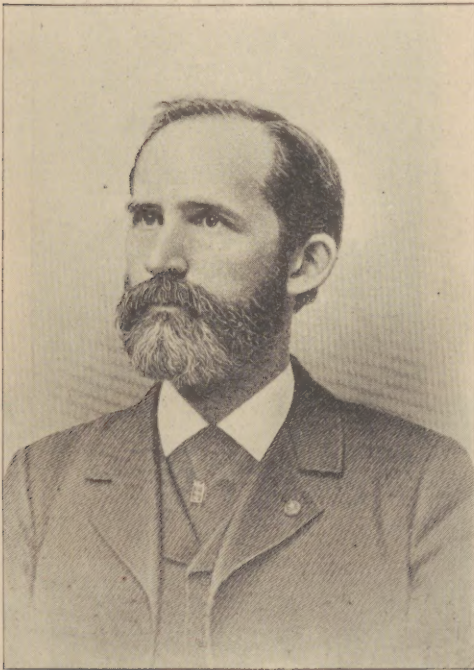
the Medical Institute of Geneva College, Geneva, organized in 1835.

The college at Fairfield flourished for thirty years, and during this period is said to have matriculated 3,018 students, and to have sent out 555 graduates. Fairfield was a village of two hundred or three hundred inhabitants, away from the great thoroughfares and near the border of the Adirondack wilderness. Its faculty was made up of strong men, but upon the organization of the Albany and Geneva Colleges, it was discontinued, two of its professors—Dr. T. Romeyn Beck and Dr. James McNaughton—entering the faculty of the Albany College and others going to Geneva.

The reasons for the establishment of the college at Albany were stated by the Trustees in the first "Circular of the Trustees and Faculty," published in 1838, as follows:

"Without designing to infringe on the rights, or interfere with the just claims of other institutions, the Trustees cannot forbear expressing their conviction that another medical college is required in this great State; and that, if ably conducted, it will be abundantly sustained. That the business of instruction in any department of science prospers by competition, cannot be reasonably doubted; and it is a well-known fact that, notwithstanding there are medical colleges at New York, Fairfield and Geneva, yet a very large number of medical students annually resort to neighboring, and even distant states for the purpose of attending medical lectures. Indeed, if those only who leave our own State every year for this purpose can be induced to give the preference to our new college, it will be well sustained, without abstracting an individual from either of the colleges at present enjoying the patronage of the State of New York.

"But there are other considerations which seem to designate Albany as an appropriate and advantageous location for a medical college. By its uniform progress and systematic advancement, this city (independent of its being the seat of government), has acquired a great stability of character, while its accessibility from every part of the State by canals, turnpikes, railroads and steam navigation, naturally points it out as a great centre for scientific and literary instruction. It is not, however, like New York and other



Albert Vander Veer, M.D., Ph. D.,

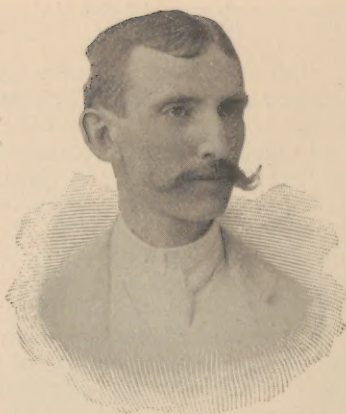
Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Surgery.

my and surgery, and created a demand for medical colleges.

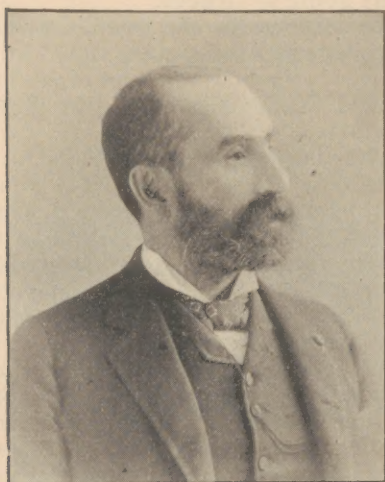
When the Albany Medical College was incorporated, in 1839, there were twenty-eight medical colleges in the United States, only three of which were in the State of New York—the College of Physicians and Surgeons, established in New York City in 1807; the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of the State of New York, located at Fairfield, Herkimer county, in 1812; and



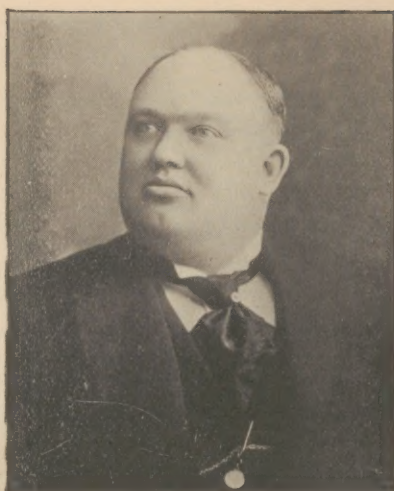
Andrew MacFarlane, M.D., '87,
Clinical Professor of Physical Diagnosis and Microscopy.



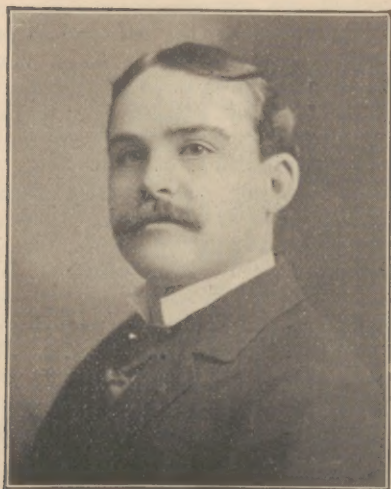
Charles M. Culver, M.D., '81.



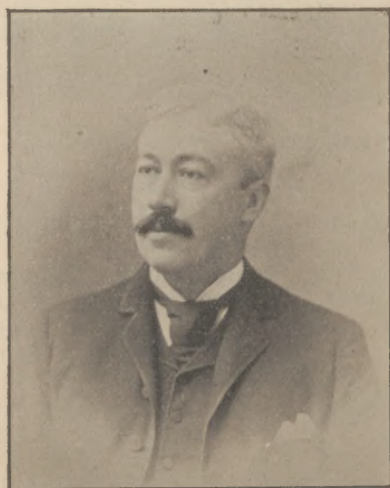
Herman Bendell, M.D., '62,
Clinical Professor of Otology.



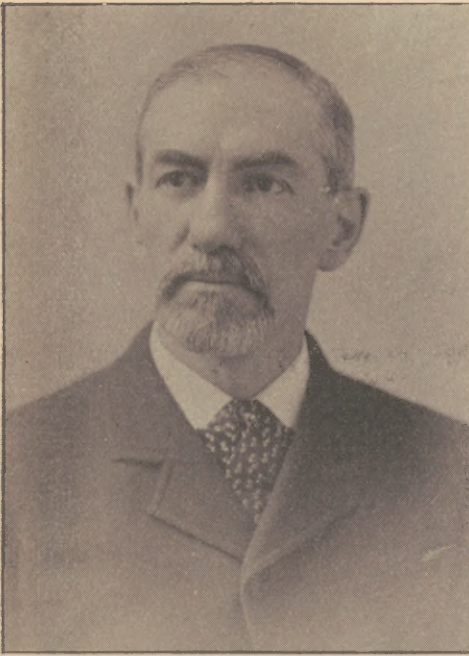
Willis G. Macdonald, M.D., '87,
Adjunct Professor of Surgery.



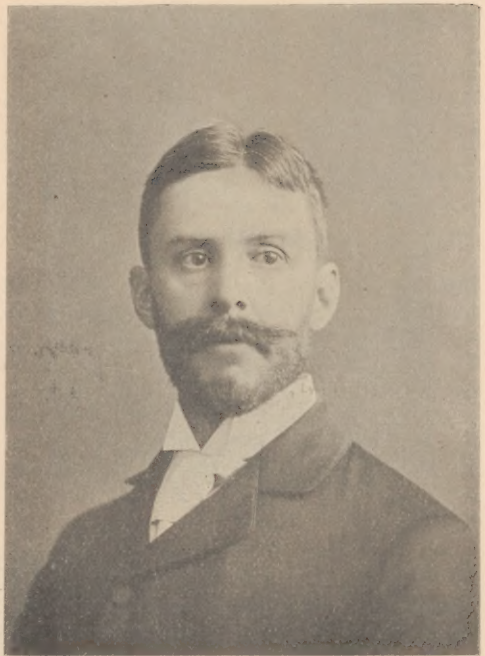
Thomas A. Ryan, M.D., '93,
Instructor in Surgery.



Joseph D. Craig, M.D., '84,
Adjunct Professor of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum.



Frederic C. Curtis, M.D.,
Professor of Dermatology.



Howard Van Rensselaer, M.D.,
Adjunct Professor of Materia Medica.



THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

overgrown Atlantic cities, filled with all those seductive and vicious allurements and fascinations so dangerous to the habits and morals of young men. While, on the other hand, the character and extent of our population give Albany a decided superiority over every smaller city or country village by the opportunities afforded in clinical and surgical practice."

The circular further gives a description of the college building, museum and laboratories, and by enumeration of the operations performed during the year by the Professor of Surgery, and of the specimens contained in the museum, together with reference to the clinical opportunities in private poor practice and in the hospital of the County Alms-House, reveals a goodly degree of activity and enthusiasm.

The building occupied by the college, which has continued in this service to the present day, is situated on the block of Eagle street, between Lancaster and Jay streets, in the heart of the city, one square from the State Capitol. It was erected by the city as the Lancaster School, and occupied until 1834, when the school was discontinued.

On the organization of the Medical College, the city granted the building to the new corporation at the nominal rental of one dollar per annum. In 1874 the property was leased for ten years to the college at \$2,000 per annum, of which the Albany Law School, which occupied an attached south wing, paid one-third. Finally, in 1877, the property was purchased by the corporation for \$12,000, and is now owned and occupied by the Medical College. Expenditures amounting to more than ten thousand dollars were made on the building during the first two years, a large portion of which was given in sums of \$10 by the citizens of Albany, through the personal efforts of Dr. Armsby. Improvements and extensions of the building have since been made from time to time to meet the increasing demands upon it. The building was ready for its new uses in September, 1838, and the museum was opened in the following November.

The nucleus of the museum, which has long been famous, was the extensive private collections of anatomical and morbid specimens, casts in plaster and wax, drawings, plates and models belonging to Drs. March and Armsby.



John M. Bigelow, M.D., Ph.D.,
Professor of Diseases of the Throat and Nose.

The first commencement exercises were held April 24, 1839, when the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon thirteen graduates. In June of the same year Dr. Gunning S. Bedford was appointed Professor of Obstetrics in place of Dr. Henry Greene, resigned; and Dr. Thomas Hun, then just returned from Europe, whither he had gone to study his profession, was appointed Professor of the Institutes of Medicine. Of this faculty of the first part of existence of the College, Dr. Hun survived until 1896—since 1876 the Dean of the Faculty of the College and Emeritus Professor, and for many years the Nestor of the medical profession of Albany.

The first serious blow to the welfare of the College was the death of Dr. March, June 17, 1869. During thirty years the wisdom of his leadership had been attested by a large attendance of students and by general prosperity of the institution. As the originator of public clinics, he had improved the resources for practical education and opened a field of treatment of the poor which will probably always exist. This plan, by his efforts, actively supplemented by those of Dr. Armsby, had been extended by the construction of a hospital in connection with the College,



Walter M. Fleming, M.D., '62.



Albert S. Newcomb, M.D., '66.



Horace T. Hanks, M.D., '61.



N. Roe Bradner, M.D., '64.



Julius J. Kempe, M.D., '68.



Thomas D. Crothers, M.D., '65.



George P. Johnson, M.D., '67.



Asa B. Bowen, M.D., '68.



William O. Stillman, M.D., '78.

and laboratory facilities had been increased whenever occasion required. The reputation of his associates in the faculty had brought fame far beyond the limits of the active operations of the College. Forces, however, destined to change the whole course of medical practice and medical education, were at work. Discoveries in science applicable to medicine were rapidly announced, and the system of instruction in the medical institutions of the world, hitherto manifested by vigorous personality of its teachers, was to succumb to innovation and the progressive spirit of a new generation. Specialization in various departments re-

es of Wunderlich, Traube, and others, announced in 1851 and 1852. After several years of discouragement and failure and great personal suffering, Marion Sims published, in 1852, his discovery of the speculum which bears his name, and the use of silver wire in the treatment of the long unconquered vesico-vaginal fistula, which inaugurated the science of gynaecology. In 1855 Alexander Wood described the subcutaneous method of the administration of drugs, which had been known and practiced in Edinburgh since 1843, and in modified form had been independently utilized by Drs. Washington and Taylor in the New York City



THE AMPHITHEATRE.

quired an extension of resources which could no longer be met by a faculty of six or eight men.

The anaesthetic properties of ether, which make possible the great surgical progress of the present day, were first demonstrated in dramatic manner by Morton, in the operating amphitheatre of the Massachusetts General Hospital, in 1846. The specialty of ophthalmology followed Helmholtz's invention of the ophthalmoscope, in 1851. The diagnostic value of the thermometer and the scientific study of fevers followed the research-

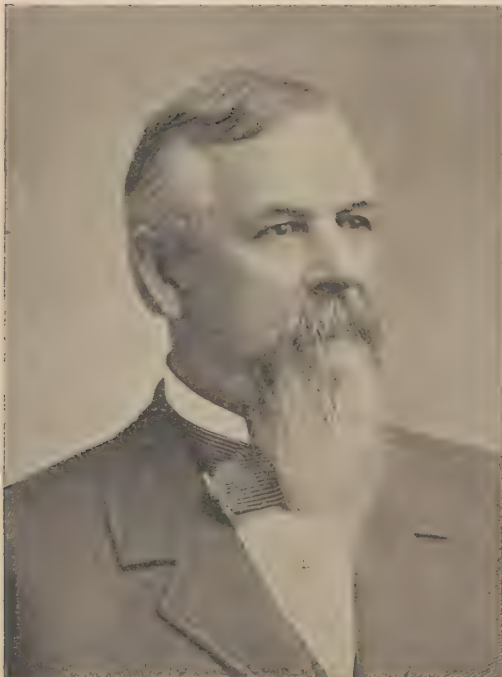
Dispensary since 1839. Virchow, who opened in Berlin, in 1856, the first pathological laboratory, published his "Cellular Pathology," the groundwork of all modern physiological and pathological study, in 1858. The era of modern hospital construction, constituting the practical application of the laws of hygiene was the result of the lessons of the medical and surgical history of the Civil War. Ecker, following the steps of Gratiolet and Turner, after a most exhaustive embryological study, in 1873, described the convolutions of the human brain and



Peter L. Suits, M.D., '79.



Erastus E. Maryott, M.D., '82.



H. B. Maben, M.D., '57.



Merlin J. Zeh, M.D., '89.



THE BENDER HYGIENIC LABORATORY.



William H. Batley, M.D., '53.



Arthur G. Root, M.D., '90.
Instructor in Diseases of the Throat and Nose.



Reuben B. Burton, M.D., '55.



Lorenzo Traver, M.D., '57.



Jehiel Leder, M.D., '64.



The Late Dwight M. Lee, M.D., '64.

opened the door for the modern physiological psychology. The medical treatment of the insane, proposed in the latter half of the last century, in Paris, England and Philadelphia, was slowly adopted, and from 1855 to 1890, Albany was the theatre of a contest for one of humanity's greatest achievements. The germ theory, intimated in scattered publications for two centuries, began to take shape in 1857, when Pasteur destroyed the doctrine of spontaneous generation, and announced the principle that all putrefaction and fermentation were due to microbes, and that each different fermentation had its own specific cause. Lister followed, in 1867, with the practical application of this principle to surgery, and by asepsis and anti-sepsis, showed the way for the knife to every organ and cavity of the body. Thus surgery revealed the truths of bacteriology in their local manifestations, and illustrated the principle of infection, immunity and rational treatment, the elaboration of which, in the grander sphere of internal medicine, is left for the glory of the twentieth century.

These were a few of the elements which introduced uncertainty into medical practice, and confusion into the system of medical education. Medical colleges passed through a period of unrest, change and revision, which often threatened their integrity. The Albany Medical College, deprived in a few years of the leaders of its faculty and forced upon a new policy, entered upon a crisis in its affairs.

Dr. Howard Townsend, Professor of the College from 1852, noted for his erudition, his fine sense of honor and his patient investigation of the subjects of his lectures, died in 1867.

Dr. James McNaughton, Professor from 1840 and president of the faculty from 1869, a public lecturer on medical subjects for fifty years, died in 1875.

Dr. Armsby, the indefatigable worker in all public enterprises, and sharing with Dr. March the honor of organization of the College, died in 1875.

Dr. Quackenbush, a student during the first session of the College, in 1839, was chosen to the faculty in 1855, and died in 1876.

Between 1870 and 1876 numerous changes were made in the faculty, lectur-

ers often being summoned from other cities, and at a meeting of the Trustees of the College, held February 8, 1876, resolutions were adopted removing the professors from their positions, and effecting a reorganization. The demands of special departments of medicine were recognized, and the college term of 1876, extended to twenty weeks, was conducted by a faculty of eighteen.

In 1886 the corps of instructors was increased by the addition of assistants in the departments of surgery, materia medica, anatomy, clinical medicine, obstetrics, histology, ophthalmology and physiology. This number has been increased from year to year, and during the present session lectures, recitations, laboratory and hospital classes are conducted by forty teachers, as follows:

Dr. Albert Van der Veer, Professor of Didactic, Abdominal and Clinical Surgery.

Dr. Maurice Perkins, Professor of Chemical Philosophy and Organic Chemistry.

Dr. John Milton Bigelow, Professor of Diseases of the Throat and Nose.

Dr. Lewis Balch, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.

Dr. Samuel Baldwin Ward, Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Dr. James Peter Boyd, Professor of Obstetrics, Gynaecology and Diseases of Children.

Dr. Willis Gavlord Tucker, Registrar, and Professor of Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry and Toxicology.

Dr. William Hailes, Anthony Professor of Pathological Anatomy, Histology and Fractures and Dislocations.

Dr. Cyrus Strong Merrill, Professor of Ophthalmology and Otolary.

Dr. Frederick Colton Curtis, Professor of Dermatology.

Dr. Henry Hun, Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System.

Dr. Samuel Roseburgh Morrow, Professor of Anatomy and Orthopaedic Surgery.

Dr. Hermon Camp Gordinier, Professor of Physiology.

Dr. Joseph Davis Craig, Adjunct Professor of Anatomy; Demonstrator of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum.

Dr. Howard Van Rensselaer, Adjunct Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine and Therapeutics.

Dr. Willis Goss Macdonald, Adjunct Professor of Surgery.

Dr. G. Alder Blumer, Adjunct Professor of Insanity.

Dr. Herman Bendell, Clinical Professor of Otolary.

Dr. Theodore F. C. Van Allen, Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology.

Dr. Andrew MacFarlane, Clinical Professor of Physical Diagnosis and Microscopy.

Dr. Ezra Albert Bartlett, Lecturer on Electro-Therapeutics.



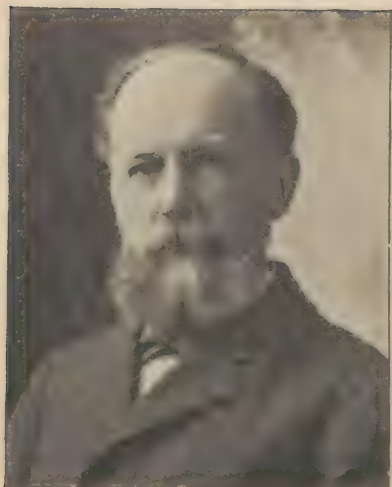
Jno. Ben. Stonehouse, M.D., '71.



Allen Fitch, M.D., '79.



William P. Mason, M.D., '81.



Edward E. Whitehorne, M.D., '78.



Charles Gartner, M.D., '95.

Dr. Clinton Bradford Herrick, Lecturer on Clinical Surgery.

Dr. John Vincent Hennessy, Lecturer on Materia Medica.

Dr. William Grant Lewi, Lecturer on Pharmacy, and Instructor in Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

Dr. Leo Haendel Neuman, Lecturer on Symptomatology, and Instructor in the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Dr. George Emory Lochner, Instructor in Obstetrics.

Dr. Edward Jonathan Wheeler, Instructor in Chemistry.

Dr. Arthur Guernsey Root, Instructor in Diseases of the Throat and Nose.

Dr. Theodore Prudden Bailey, Instructor in Dermatology.

Dr. Charles Henry Moore, Instructor in Ophthalmology and Otology.

Dr. Charles Edmond Davis, Instructor in Hygiene.

Dr. Thomas Williams Jenkins, Instructor in Histology and Pathological Anatomy.

Dr. Thomas Addis Ryan, Instructor in Surgery.

Dr. Wilfred Silvester Hale, Instructor in Anatomy.

Dr. Joseph Benjamin Swett, Jr., Instructor in Obstetrics.

Dr. Clement Frank Theisen, Instructor in Diseases of the Throat and Nose.

Dr. Jesse Montgomery Mosher, Instructor in Neurology.

Dr. Lansing Betts Winne, Instructor in Clinical Medicine.

Dr. James Thomas McKenna, Instructor in Physiology.

Dr. James Manning Moore, Instructor in Physical Diagnosis and Microscopy.

The constantly increasing standard required for the medical degree has been met from time to time. With the session of 1880-'81 and thereafter, a three-years' graded course was adopted, and from that of 1890-'91 has been an absolute requirement. Beginning with the session of 1897-'98, the course will be extended to four years, and attendance upon four full courses of twenty-eight weeks each will be required for graduation. The enlarged curriculum provides for more exhaustive study of the so-called "primaries" — anatomy, physiology, chemistry and materia medica; and the students' Senior year has been filled out with practical clinical courses in the practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics, diseases of children, gynaecology, diseases of the nervous system and of the eye, ear, skin, nose and throat, insanity and medical jurisprudence, and clinical microscopy. To these have been added medical and surgical conferences, in which reports of cases are submitted by the students for

discussion and criticism by their instructors and classmates. This innovation, practiced during the last two years, places the undergraduate in direct contact with patients, furnishes the experience which didactic instruction cannot give, and imparts the sense of responsibility to come after graduation. Thus has been met the objection to a long college term, which necessitated in the early years of medical colleges the short course of sixteen weeks. The feeling was so strong that the student should spend the greater part of the year in obtaining experience in the office and in the practice



Delos H. Mann, M.D., '48.

of his preceptor that, in 1849, the medical faculty of Harvard University sent to the Committee on Education of the American Medical Association a statement, signed by Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jacob Bigelow and John Ware, to the effect that it was not advisable to extend the lecture term beyond sixteen weeks.

The opportunity for clinical instruction has been afforded by the hospitals accessible to the College, which include the Albany Hospital, St. Peter's Hospital, Albany's Hospital for Incurables, the Child's Hospital, the Alms-House Hospital, the Marshall Infirmary at Troy,



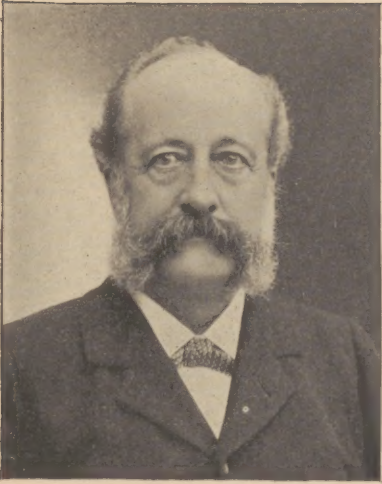
CLASSROOM, BENDER HYGIENIC LABORATORY.



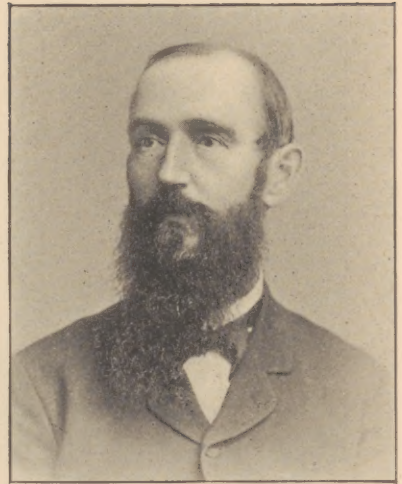
Thomas H. Willard, M.D., '87.



Robert S. McMurdy, M.D., '46.



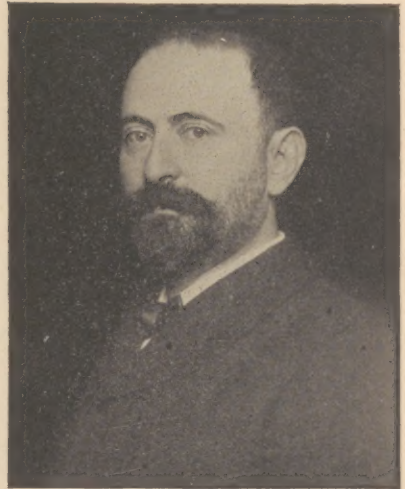
Theodore Y. Klnne, M.D., '62.



John E. Comfort, M.D., '84.



J. Wilson Poucher, M.D., '83.



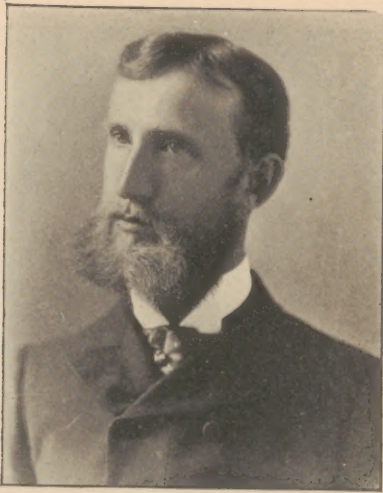
Maurice J. Lewi, M.D., '77.



Alfred R. Brundage, M.D., '90.



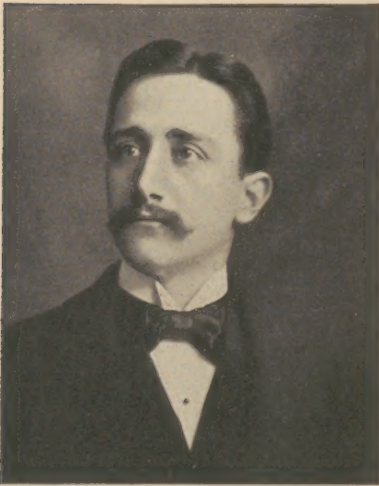
George H. Baker, M.D., '86.



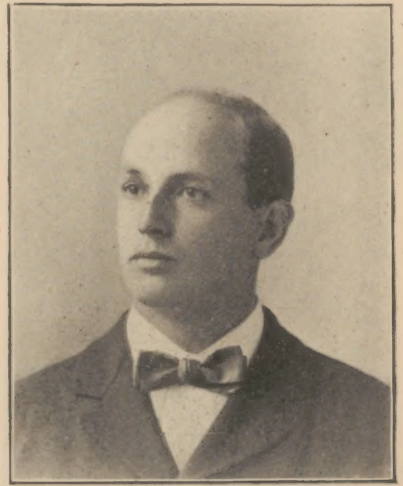
Howard E. Lomax, M.D., '92.



Charles Bernstein, M.D., '94.



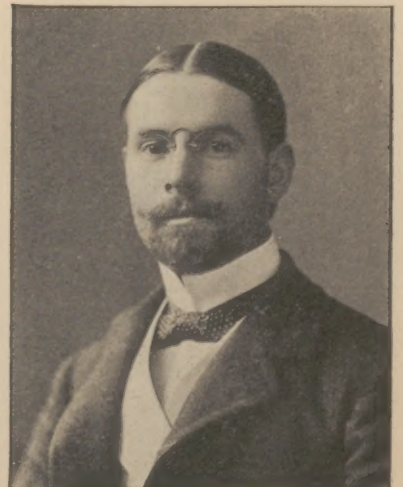
Clement F. Theisen, M.D., '92.
Instructor in Throat and Nose.



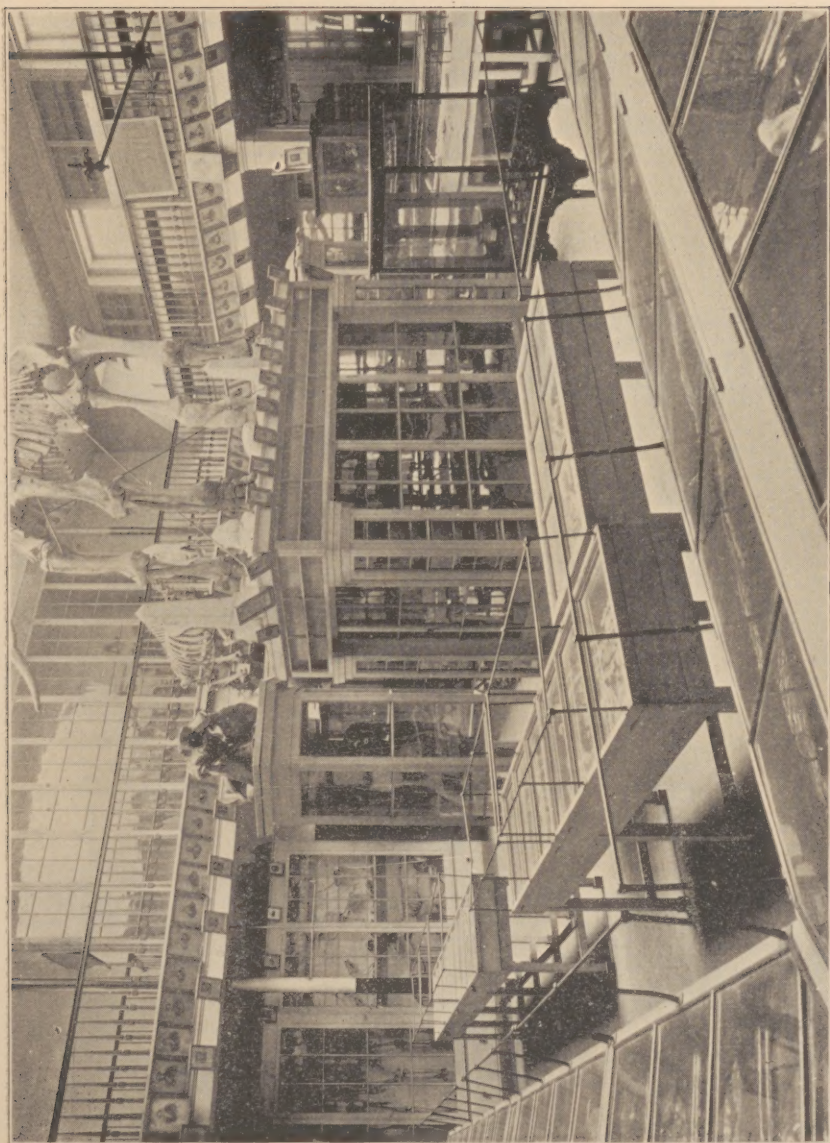
George Blumer, M.D.,
Director of the Bender Hygienic Laboratory.



Thomas C. Sawyer, M.D., '94.



H. D. Goetchius, M.D., '95.



THE ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

and the New York State Hospital for the Insane, at Utica.

With the session of 1896-'97, the effectiveness of the work in histology, pathological anatomy and bacteriology has been greatly increased by the opening of the Bender Hygienic Laboratory. This building, the gift of Mr. Matthew W. Bender, a public-spirited citizen of Albany, was formally dedicated October 27, 1896, and has been equipped by the faculty of the College. Dr. George Blumer has been placed in charge, and the work of instruction and scientific investigation in this great department of modern medicine has been auspiciously begun.

The influence of the College may be best shown by the number of its graduates—2,152—who, in public and private life, have done honor to their profession, and have been a powerful element in the development of the high standard of medical qualification required to-day by the State of New York. In the War of the Rebellion the number of graduates known to have held commissions was 192, about 22 per cent. of the living. In 1874 was organized "The Association of the Alumni of the Albany Medical College," which has since continued in loyal and active coöperation with the officers of the College. Annual meetings are held on Commencement Day, and careful records are kept of the histories of the members of the association. The association also publishes a monthly journal, the *Albany Medical Annals*, now in its eighteenth year, a representative journal of the affairs and condition of the College and of the progress of medical science. The loyalty of the alumni has been further attested by the organization, in 1896, of the Albany Medical College Alumni Association of Greater New York, a vigorous and enterprising association.

The idea of establishing a university in Albany was conceived by the friends of

education in the city, and in 1851 an act of incorporation was granted by the Legislature to the University of Albany to embrace the Medical College as the department of medicine, a department of law, and other departments of special science. Courses of lectures were given in geology, mineralogy and chemistry, and steps were taken to raise a fund for an astronomical department, which culminated in the establishment of the Dudley Observatory. The relations of these departments were merely nominal, and the plan was eventually carried out in 1873 by the confederation of the Albany institutions with Union College at Schenectady under the name of Union University. This organization, extended by the addition of a School of Civil Engineering at Schenectady, and a College of Pharmacy at Albany, has been of common benefit to all the participating institutions.

The need of a general board of examination for candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, independent of the colleges, urged at a meeting of the alumni held in 1880, was met by appropriate legislation in 1893. The additional requirements of this law and of other statutes directed to the improvement of the status of the medical profession, have always been promptly met and often anticipated by the rules of the College. Without endowment, and without other resources than the income from its matriculates, the College has always maintained the highest possible standard. The wisdom of this course has been attested by the loyalty of its alumni, the respect of its friends and the growth of its classes.

For three generations it has had a vigorous and honorable career. Its future is no less assured than its past. As long as pride in literary and scientific culture shall be characteristic of the city of its home, so long shall the Albany Medical College exist.

Note.—This article will be supplemented by an article on the alumni of the Albany Medical College, prepared by Dr. Warren C. Spaulding, '81, and others.

Musical Interests at the University of Michigan.

BY CHARLES H. GRAY, M.L.

FROM the very beginning of the history of the University of Michigan, its ideal has been marked by the broad and ambitious spirit that takes all

knowledge for its province. According to the charter, granted in 1817 by the Governor and Judges of the Territory, it was ordained that "The